

JAN 15 1969

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South Viet Nam

UP TO 25 NOVEMBER 1968

3,249 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nam

HEAVY U.S.-PUPPET LOSSES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

* Two U.S. Battalions Destroyed Respectively 56 and 118 Km From Saigon.

ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26, 1968 STATEMENT

THE spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry published on Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department:

"On Nov. 26, 1968, the U.S. State Department issued a statement which it said was designed to answer the questions which had been raised by the Saigon administration about the Paris conference. Though it was allegedly an explanation given by the U.S. to its lackeys, it has misrepresented problems concerning the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the United States. On issues concerning South Viet Nam, the U.S. must talk with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation who is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

"The Thieu Ky clique are merely a clique of traitors, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists. There is no question of 'talks between Hanoi and Saigon' to solve the Viet Nam conflict.

"The D.R.V.N. Government firmly insists that the U.S. give up all obstructive moves against the Paris conference."

ON Nov. 28, the spokesman of the Commission for External Relations of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee also made the following statement:

"After three weeks of countenancing the Saigon puppet administration's blocking the opening of the Paris quadripartite conference whose purpose is to seek a political solution for the Viet Nam problem, and under the impact of harsh censure of world public opinion, the United States finally had to arrange for its henchman, Nguyen Van Thieu, to promise to send a delegation to the conference table.

(Continued page 2)

In this issue:

The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle (continued)

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

* The P.L.A.F. Put More Than 600 Adverse Troops out of Action in Tra Vinh Province (Mekong Delta) Between Nov. 7 and Nov. 18, 620 in the 3 Provinces of Central Trung Bo Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19 and 830 Close to the 17th Parallel Between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21.

* Devastating P.L.A.F. Artillery Bombardment of Enemy Positions Around Da Nang and in the Cities of My Tho, Vinh Long, Sa Dec, Ca Mau, Pleiku (from Nov. 20 to Nov. 26).



Ach-Ach Unit named after Hero Nguyen Viet Xuan: it has just downed a RF-4C over Quang Binh shires.

U.S. New Attacks on DMZ and DRVN Territory Denounced

THE Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. made public on Nov. 24 a statement the full text of which follows:

"Since the U.S. was forced to cease unconditionally its air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., more and more U.S. manned and unmanned spy planes and many warships have been encroaching upon the D.R.V.N. airspace and territorial waters. Of late, U.S. encroachments on the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security have been stepped up: From Nov. 13 to 22, 1968, U.S. reconnaissance and fighter planes many times circled over the northern part of the

Demilitarized Zone in the D.R.V.N. and spotted targets for artillery shelling from the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone and from warships. The villages of Vinh Quang, Vinh Giang and Vinh Son were bombarded. On Nov. 20, 21 and 22, 1968 the U.S. fired round after round of heavy guns on Vinh Quang and Vinh Giang villages, causing losses in lives and property to the local population.

"It is clear that the U.S. imperialists still

(Continued page 5)

Special Adviser

Le Duc Tho

Calls for U.S.

Seriousness

and Good Faith

in Paris

UPON his return to Paris after a stay in Hanoi, Le Duc Tho, special adviser to Minister Nam Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government, made the following statement at Le Bourget airport on Nov. 23:

RECENTLY, the U.S. Government was forced to unconditionally halt the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to agree to talks with the South Viet Nam problem. It was a big victory of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people all over the world, and of the U.S. pressives as well. But only a few days after that decision, the U.S. already went back from its own words.

The U.S. had announced that a quadripartite conference was to open on Nov. 6 to find a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. But so far because of the U.S. attitude such a conference has not been able to get under way. More over, the U.S. asserts that

it has only agreed to a two-side conference. This is intended to play down the role of the N.P.F. who is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people and who is fully competent to settle all problems regarding South Viet Nam. Therefore, the U.S. must be held fully responsible for the delay in the quadripartite conference.

The U.S. has declared cessation of the bombings and all acts involving the use of armed force against the D.R.V.N. But the fact is that it still continues to carry out reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam, thereby violating the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

The U.S. has slanderously charged the D.R.V.N. with artillery shelling across the demilitarized zone. But it is the U.S. which has seriously violated the demilitarized zone. On Nov. 16 and 17, the U.S. repeatedly bombarded both banks of the Ben Hai River from the southern part of the demilitarized zone and from its warships. The U.S. claims about the so-called violation of the demilitarized zone and about attacks on the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces against towns and urban centers in South Viet Nam, at present, it is concentrating its air force in savage raids in South Viet Nam, especially in Quang Tri, Thua Thien area, and has conducted many consecutive "sweeps" against the South Vietnamese people.

AS we have consistently been showing a serious and good-will attitude in the search for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem, we insist that the U.S. side follow suit. Only in this way will the attempt be fruitful. If the U.S. really wants a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem, it must fully comply with the legitimate demands of the Vietnamese people. If it stubbornly continues to prolong and expand its aggressive war against Viet Nam, there is no alternative for the 31 million Vietnamese than to carry on the fight. United as one man, they are resolved to fight and to win, for the sake of independence and freedom.

TO find a satisfactory political solution for the Viet Nam question, the U.S. must:

1 - Get at once the quadripartite conference started, recognize the National Front for Liberation as an independent party with unequal status and full competence in the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

The holding of the quadripartite conference does not involve recognition on the part of the D.R.V.N. of the present Thieu Ky puppet administration, a bellicose, wicked and corrupt regime. The South Vietnamese people have deeply resented this puppet administration, and they demand recognition of the N.P.F. and negotiations with it with a view to peace and independence. Any Saigon administration that does not answer these urgent aspirations of the Vietnamese people is certainly not viable.

2 - Take the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the five points of the National Front for Liberation as the basis for a political solution to the Viet Nam issue. They conform with the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which the D.R.V.N. Government has always strictly respected.

3 - Stop all acts of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N. and U.S. aggressive war, and withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

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ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26, 1968 STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

However, in the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department, the United States, using equivocations and quibbles, once again distorted the character of the quadripartite conference, on which Viet Nam in an attempt to ramp up the Vietnamese traitors, its henchmen, and deny the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The U.S. has also impudently urged the Vietnamese people to cease their fight while it continues to intensify its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and to grossly violate the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation sternly condemns U.S. obdurate aggressive scheme and bad faith which is transparent in the U.S. State Department. It once again reaffirms that:

"1. As the United States is the aggressor in South Viet Nam and as the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the leader and organizer of the South Vietnamese people's victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors, to peacefully solve the South Viet Nam problem, the United States must enter into talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on the basis of the five points of the Front. The Saigon puppet administration is but an instrument for the U.S. aggression. It represents nobody.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

3,200 aircraft and thousands of pilots, and finally was forced to declare unconditional cessation of the bombardments in North Viet Nam. Realities of the Viet Nam war have shown that U.S. ravages about "pressure" and "strength" increase as its weak and losing position goes from bad to worse. Their frenzy grows in proportion to the gravity of its setbacks. No U.S. threat, no U.S. brutality can prevent after months of increasing "pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air force, the U.S. has lost more than

All U.S. acts of war will certainly be met with relevant force.

QUAN DO NHAN DAN (People's Army) Nov. 26, 1968

VIET NAM COURIER

THE NORTH GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH NORTH VIET NAM WORKERS AND PEASANTS EAGERLY TURN

PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL TO FREED

ACTING upon President Ho Chi Minh's appeal of Nov. 1, 1968 issued after the U.S. had been forced into an unconditional halt of the bombardments on North Viet Nam, the North Vietnamese workers and peasants have launched new emulation drives to boost production and have recorded many new successes.

In the Quang Ninh Coal Area, many new seams and tunnels named "Nov. 3" have been put into commission ahead of schedule. Many production and work units have drawn up supplementary plans with a view to an all round fulfillment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of four production units of the Hon Gai Coal corporation made an all round fulfillment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of four production units of the Hon Gai Coal corporation made an all round fulfillment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of four production units of the Hon Gai Coal corporation made an all round fulfillment of their yearly plans.

Workers at the Ha Tu Mine which had fulfilled its yearly plan more than two months ahead of schedule have launched a "general offensive" aimed at fulfilling their extra plan.

In Hanoi, in the 10 days after President Ho launched his appeal, the young workers at the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Plant increased their productivity by from 10 to 25 per cent, producing as much as in four fortnight

beds and during the sowing area.

Striving for a successful winter sowing cultivation, the farmers in Ha Tinh province have overcome many difficulties caused by enemy destruction of emulsion and so on, their sowing plan by 10 to 25 per cent. They have filled up bomb craters to restore seed-

beds and during the sowing area.

Days of Response to President Ho's Call" and "Assistance to Blood-Sealed Guerrillas" have been organized at many co-ops in Nghe An province. Within a week after President Ho launched his appeal, the co-operatives in 3 districts prepared thousands more of tons of compost, and grew hundreds more of hectares of azolla pinnata (a kind of green manure), and 600 more hectares of vegetables. A drive in emulation to raise productivity on the fields" has been launched among the co-ops in Nam Dan district.

Nguyen Thi Thu Lan, a Nghe An Paper mill model worker and member of the Provincial People's Council

Hard Work and Watchfulness

THE first person I met in the fields was a cadre of the village committee. He was wearing a hat and a rifle. He was walking across his chest and a rifle was slung over his shoulder. He was walking across his chest and a rifle was slung over his shoulder.

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local Party Committee to come and discuss President Ho's appeal, yet at the same time, he was walking across his chest and a rifle was slung over his shoulder.

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there must be weeding, removal of bomb splinters, defusing of time and dud bombs and filling up of bomb craters to grow more rice, sweet potatoes and vegetables. How much paddy and potato to be brought in per unit of acreage remained to be discussed at the co-op meetings but right now they decided to feed one more ton of compost to each hectare, that is more than the moon agreed upon.

The plan for hog breeding had also been overfulfilled with an average of two and a half hogs per hectare. Still, the village decided to raise it to three hogs per hectare.

The militia pledged itself to the People's Committee to take the lead in every facet of life. Within three days it had turned its "man" of force into a field into a militia. Last night, in spite of the cold wind and drizzle, the militia platoons turned in working till dawn made the fields ready for the next crop. They ploughed the fields by hand and spent the night digging bombs or hoing a plot close to the H. crossing where one in the company command staff had been killed by a bomb blast while ploughing. Where a group of nearly a cuber metre planting potatoes, a young woman sat in front of a heap of unseeded bombs which had been collected by the engineering squad of the militia. She calmly unprimed the bombs and shells of all types and all sizes, including a brand-new 155mm shell. She then placed the bombs in a basket she had taken to "We'll get them with these if they dare touch our fields." And she was all right.

The girl was telling the truth. Over the past few days Quang Binh has staged two American reconnaissance planes, captured their pilots and put to flight the scout planes that tried to rescue the downed airmen.

NEWS IN BRIEF

• In the past few years, though located in an area most intensively bombed by U.S. aircraft (South of the 19th parallel), Nghe An province has managed to put into operation 30 new industrial installations producing a varied assortment of goods such as farm implements, coal, cement, medicaments, paper, china and pottery, glassware, alcohol, etc....

• The regional industries of Haiphong city have carried out research on, and started producing, 30 kinds of drugs for domestic animals. In the winter of 1968-1969, 100% of the cattle and fowl of the agricultural co-ops in the city's outskirts were inoculated.

• By the end of Sept., rice fishery in the Viet Nam had fulfilled 75% of its yearly production plan, or 4% higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Its Hai Phong branch 191%, and its Quang Binh branch 200% of the annual plan.

• In the 1970-1976 school-year, 721 teachers' groups were commended as Socialist Labour Teams (as against 380 for the 1968-1969 school-year).

• The Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union has received a gift of 1,000 painting brushes and ink from the Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union. The gift was from the Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union.

• Since the beginning of this year, the National Theatre in North Viet Nam has staged two operas with themes the fight of the South Vietnamese people, one of them being the seizure of the Truoi Phu prison in Hue city.

Hanoi Press...

All U.S. Encroachments Upon D.R.V.N. Will Be Met With Relevant Force

U.S. recent acts of armed forces and people have since Nov. 1st shot down 8 American planes.

From Nov. 23 to 25, the armed forces in Quang Binh and Nghe An duly punished the U.S. aggression by shooting down 3 American planes and capturing a number of air pilots.

The U.S. imperialists have

been speaking of "peace" and "negotiations" but obviously they have not yet given up their aggressive design upon our country. They continue encroaching upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty and security and stepping up their aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

U.S. Defence Secretary Clark Clifford blatantly threatened on Nov. 24 that the U.S. would "keep pressure on and that would include bombing if necessary" and "has no intention to discontinue reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam."

It is not clear that all the "pressure" of more than 100,000 American troops after over 3 years of an all-out war, the U.S. has been driven into a serious predicament. Is it not clear that after months of increasing "pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air force, the U.S. has lost more than

3,200 aircraft and thousands of pilots, and finally was forced to declare unconditional cessation of the bombardments in North Viet Nam. Realities of the Viet Nam war have shown that U.S. ravages about "pressure" and "strength" increase as its weak and losing position goes from bad to worse. Their frenzy grows in proportion to the gravity of its setbacks. No U.S. threat, no U.S. brutality can prevent after months of increasing "pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air force, the U.S. has lost more than

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...Opinion

The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

(Continued from last issue)

II — WASHINGTON POLITICAL AND MILITARY SCHEMING IN SOUTH VIET NAM

FOLLOWING the generalised attacks and concerted uprisings of the Southern armed forces and people early this Spring, the U.S. aggressors have had to fall back on a strategic defensive all over the country. Their "search-and-destroy" and "pacification" strategy has bitterly failed.

In face of the disintegration of the puppet army and administration, the serious troop shortage in the U.S. Expeditionary Corps caused by the ever rising casualty rate and the growing field requirements, and especially the surging revolutionary high tide, the U.S. aggressors have lost the hope of winning the war and, as they have been driven completely into a strategically defensive position fraught with passivity, and are seeking new ways to get the upper hand in their defensive posture, in each of their "steady steps backward".

In making the fullest use of aircraft, artillery, tanks and toxic chemical, especially B-52's, so as to strengthen their defensive posture and at the same time strike at our rear to forestall our attacks;

3. To consolidate important military bases in strategic areas to form "enclaves" as their hide-outs to hold territory and control the people and, when necessary, fan out and foray;

4. To reinforce the puppet army by all means available, by stepping up troops pressganging and speeding

up the supplying of equipment of the same standard as the U.S. armed forces;

In using for the time being U.S. troops as a shield for the puppet army until the latter is strong enough to take over the combat role of U.S. troops.

In attempting to deplete our man-power and striking violently with aircraft and artillery at the liberated areas and our supply routes and strongholds, with a view to weakening us to the point that we can no longer keep up our offensive, then with military pressure, imposing their terms on us in a political solution to end the war.

Apart from these sinister schemes, the U.S. aggressors have also contemplated cynical and wicked manoeuvres: in case they were compelled to stop all the bombing of North Viet Nam they would concentrate their aerial forces and 7th Fleet in fiercer attacks against so-called "infiltration routes" to block the flow of aid to the South from the North, exercise strict control over the borders, the demarcation line and the coastal areas, further strengthen key positions and extend the size of raiding operations, etc.

By these measures, they hope to turn the tide and try to keep the situation from worsening.

POLITICALLY, the U.S. pursues the following three strategic objectives:

1. To prevent the collapse of the puppet army and administration, that is to maintain the political mainstay at all costs and put a legal face on the presence in South Viet Nam and conceal its ugly aggressive nature.

2. To curb North Viet Nam's support for the South and isolate the South militarily and politically so as to subdue and annex it.

3. To strengthen the role of the puppet administration and put it back on its feet in its present losing posture.

To achieve these strategic objectives, the U.S. aggressors have worked out a series of measures.

As far as the puppet administration is concerned, they are trying hard to preserve the two top hangers, Thieu and Ky, and the so-called "Senate", "House of Representatives" and "Constitutionality" of their lackeys and the various

bodies they have created through faked elections. They will endeavour to ramp up the puppet administration's structure, and cover up its rottenness with a glamorous veneer. They are busy getting rid of elements who do not fall in line with them by means of the anti-corruption campaign and at the same time envenoming different ways to reabsorb the puppet administration, when necessary and in keeping with their political needs. They are ruthlessly ousting those military commanders whose political leaning are inconsistent with U.S. stance, hoping to build a military apparatus completely subservient to their puppets.

The U.S. aggressors, wicked, brutal and subjective nature of the U.S. imperialists find their expression in the fact that although they have defeated another for more than a decade now, the general attacks and uprisings of our armed forces of South Viet Nam stand on to South Viet

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P.L.A.F. men on Tien Giang River (a tributary of the Mekong)

Nam at all cost and still stick to their fundamental objectives which are to turn the Southern part of the country into a new-type colony and a solid military base which could serve their long-term scheme to dominate the whole of Southeast Asia and realise their global strategy.

Unable to win militarily, they hope to paralyse our struggle by other means. Incapable of achieving a quick victory, they contemplate retreating step by step "steadily" and scraping some "gains" in their defensive posture.

After having squandered nearly two billion dollars and committed more than half a million troops to the South Viet Nam battlefield, they have been able to reap nothing more than an ignominious failure, both military and political. Now they hope to carry the day in a political, economic, social and psychological contest.

As the direct deployment of American troops, far from securing any victory has only exposed them as mere aggressors, now they want to preserve their forces by digging in and to return to the traditional approved trick of an army of aggression, namely, the use of the "enclave" system.

Against the "enclave" system, the neo-colonialist pattern, their lackeys as they grow seem to strengthen their adherence to their aggressive ambition. They seek the most cynical and vicious ways to promote their neo-colonialist interests.

Their subjectivity has blinded U.S. strategists to a higher degree. Being driven to the wall, they still bank heavily on deception not only to get out of their passiveness, but also to turn to the most of their precarious position.

Next issue: III — U.S. scheme, a certain complete flop.

Next issue: III — U.S. scheme, a certain complete flop.

IN THE LIBERATED ZONE OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Village B. preserves its freedom

Village B. lies in a rather difficult terrain. Opposite to it is then Tre city to the left, it is an enemy post defended by notorious thugs, and behind it runs the wide Ham Luong river teeming with enemy vessels. In spite of this handicap, on the very first night of the generalised attacks and uprisings early this year, its inhabitants rose up in arms, beating tom-toms and tucins, encircling the "New Life" hamlet, and using loudspeakers to enemy troops at two positions — To Duoc and Tru So — to surrender. They seized more than 30 weapons of different types, captured and punished more than 30 puppet officials and secret agents and equipped the first armed detachment of the village with weapons captured from the enemy. Thus, after more than two decades under the enemy's grip, Village B. was completely liberated. Its liberation left an important loophole in the enemy's defense perimeter around the city. Informed by this setback, the enemy reacted madly. He resorted to all perfidious and brutal manoeuvres, from snugging and artillery strikes and concentrating troops for relentless counter-attacks, sometimes 3 or 4 daily.

The enemy's war effort, however, could never match the resolve of the inhabitants of B. village. All of them old and young, men and women, thousands as one, were determined to fight and not to let the control of the village slip back into the enemy hands. Everybody had his assigned job, all set to build the fighting village and hamlets and strengthen their ranks militarily and politically. Each time the enemy raided the village, he was met everywhere by guerrillas, hand grenades, fields and Clay-village traps, and always suffered casualties. Building their forces while fighting, they succeeded in their fighting capacity increased day by day. At first they could wipe out 5 or 7 enemy soldiers at most in each bat. Gradually, they succeeded in destroying whole squads of them. Liberated B. village continued to stand firm under the very use of the enemy.

It is safe to say that all its inhabitants have turned fighters. With any weapon he can get hold of, everybody is in full preparedness.

U.S. New Attacks...

(Continued from page 1)

deliberately persist in their acts of war and gross encroachment upon A.J., and captured its pilot. The D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security in contravention of U.S. President Johnson's November 1968 statement. The above acts of the U.S. constitute a serious challenge to public opinion in the world and the United States.

The Government of the D.R.V.N. sternly denounces and protests before world public opinion against the above acts of war of the U.S. and demands that the latter cease for good all encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security. The D.R.V.N. Government severely warns that the U.S. Government should bear the responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

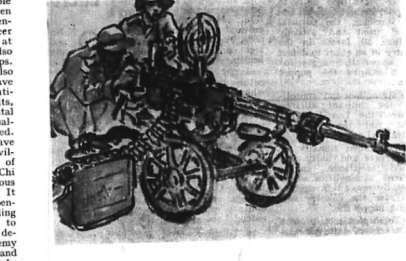
At 10:30 hrs on Nov. 25, 1968, U.S. aircraft violated the airspace of the Democratic

PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS from South Viet Nam

An exhibition of 1,000 odd painting and drawings including sketches, water-colours, cartoons, etc., from South Viet Nam was recently held in Hanoi. We give below some samples of the exhibits.



An A-A defence unit Water-colour by TAN CUONG



Machine-gun manning Sketch by LE TAM



Model fighter Uong Van Lien of Saigon-Gia Dinh Sketch by CO TAN LONG CHAU



GI's stampede at Khe Sanh

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

THIS week's combat news is marked by 2 major P.L.A.F. successes—one in Tay Ninh province and the other in Long An. On Nov. 16, a battalion of the First Air Cav. was destroyed at Thien Ngan, 36 km north northwest of Tay Ninh and 118 km west northwest of Saigon. Ten days later, a U.S. force nearly the size of a battalion just belittled to Choi Moi (56 km west northwest of Saigon) was virtually wiped out after less than an hour's fighting.

In all other sectors across South Viet Nam, guerrilla

TWO U.S. BATTALIONS DESTROYED:

IN Long An province, on Nov. 25, following an artillery barrage, a U.S. infantry force nearly the size of a battalion was belittled to **Cho Moi** 36 km west northwest of Saigon. To thwart the planned enemy sweep in this area, the P.L.A.F. made at dawn on Nov. 11, a surprise attack. After 55 minutes' fighting they completely destroyed it with its C.P., all

gon, the P.L.A.F. regional troops and guerrillas fought off a major sweep conducted by puppet divisions 9 and 21 with tank and artillery support between November 7, and November 17. They fought a number of engagements on November 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16 and 17 during which they killed, wounded or captured 600 adverse troops, grounded a helicopter and destroyed an armored car.

On Nov. 18, the P.L.A.F. attacked a base camp of a puppet security forces battalion in the city. They destroyed enemy pockets of resistance with hand grenades and machineguns, and after 10 minutes' fighting, they wiped out the C.P. and companies 881 and 837, killed or wounded over 100 enemy soldiers, took many prisoners and routed the remainder. In **Central Trang Bo**, **Giai Phong** Press agency reported, between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19, the armed forces of **Quang Nam**, **Quang Ngai** and **Binh Dinh** provinces put 620 adversaries out of action (one South Korean company, 2 puppet companies and 2 U.S. platoons completely written off the muster roll). In **Da Nang** and in

U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES PILE UP IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE Committee for Denunciation of War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and Henchmen in South Viet Nam has issued a communique on the heinous crimes perpetrated by the U.S.-puppets in South Viet Nam in the 45 days ending Nov. 15.

The communique, released by **Giai Phong** Press Agency, said:

In Oct., the U.S. and its henchmen conducted several largescale raids in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Tay Ninh, Ben Tre and other provinces of South Viet Nam, devastating hundreds of hamlets and massacring thousands of civilians.

A big force of American and puppet troops was deployed into a raid lasting more than half a month in the Mekong delta with the support of more than 400 war vessels, and hundreds of aircraft and artillery pieces. In Ben Tre, an operation was mounted from Sep. 13 to Oct. 25, with the participation of 300 vessels, hundreds

of aircraft including B-52s, 100 U.S. brigades and more than three puppet regiments. As reported by Radio Saigon, during the 24 hours from the morning of Oct. 17, 43 battalion or bigger size actions were carried out by puppet troops in Sa Dec province.

More than 320 civilians mostly women and children were killed during a sweep by Pak Jung Hi troops in Dong Bo area, Khanh Hoa province, from Oct. 28 to early November.

At the same time, many rice-hoarding operations were undertaken by U.S.-satellite and puppet troops. Hundreds of tons of rice of the people in Phu Nam Dong, Phu Nham Tay and Kieu Son areas, Quang Nam province, were taken away by the raiders.

Along with these ground actions, the US has increased the level of B-52 bombings.

UPI reported on Oct. 29 that in a sortie on Tam Hoa

(Continued page 7)

Military Operations

warfare chiefly conducted by guerrillas and regional troops inflicted serious losses on the enemy. In the Mekong delta, a series of offensives in Tra Vinh province cost puppet Divisions 9 and 12 more than 600 casualties in a 12-day period from Nov. 7 to Nov. 18.

In the 3 coastal provinces of Central Trung Bo (Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh) 620 adverse soldiers were put out of action between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19. U.S.-puppet losses were even heavier in northern Quang Tri, close to the 17th parallel: 330 men including 700 G.I.'s killed, wounded or captured, 18 planes and helicopters shot down, 16 vessels sunk and 24 military vehicles destroyed between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21.

Meanwhile, Liberation artillerymen remained very active. In a week, from Nov. 20 to Nov. 26, their shellings took a heavy toll of enemy lives in his positions and bases, such as the airfields of Da Nang and Nuoc Nam (near Da Nang), 3 sub-sector, enemy C.P.'s in the cities of My Tho, Soc Trang and Ca Mau, Mekong delta.

communication gear and tent barracks and seized all the weaponry.

On Nov. 15, a battalion of the U.S. First Air Cav. was belittled into the **Thien Ngan** area (118 km northwest of Saigon) to relieve the beleaguered puppet Rangers in Tay Ninh province. Early next morning, the P.L.A.F. put this U.S. encampment under siege and assaulted it. After 30 minutes' fighting, they controlled the terrain and made short work of the U.S. battalion.

In the same province, between Nov. 19 and Nov. 21, during engagements in different points, regional troops killed or wounded 220 enemy troops, mostly Americans, and brought down 5 helicopter gunships.

Earlier, on Nov. 9, regional troops intercepted a puppet company at Thien Ngan, inflicting 100 casualties, and shooting down 5 helicopters.

GUERRILLA WARFARE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

IN Tra Vinh province of the Mekong delta, 110 km South southwest of Sai-

gon, some of which drew 400 or more participants, to openly demand "restoration of peace". "I talk with the N.F.L." and "overthrow of the Thieu-Ky-Huong war cabinet and formation of a peace government".

These events have had such repercussions in the country and abroad that the frightened Thieu-Ky-Huong clique is reported by **AP** to have decided to plant in the puppet army 1,200 officers chosen from among its most trusted agents, to control the thought and acts of the military. The "priority" according to this psychological war plan is due according to a Buddhist leader quoted by **AFP** on Nov. 20, to the fact that the strongest feeling for peace is actually found not only among the ranks and files but also among officers and even generals.

(Continued page 7)



This photo was taken by an anonymous GI in Viet Nam who sent it to a Chicago publication called Viet Nam GI where it first appeared

Peace Movement Set Up in Saigon

A MOVEMENT for the Restoration of Peace was founded on Nov. 20 during a meeting held at An Quang pagoda (Saigon) by representatives of different social strata in the area under provisional U.S.-puppet control. **Cau Dai**, organ of Buddhist circles in enemy-held areas, reported.

Many mass organizations, religious communities and political groupings were represented at this important meeting.

Since the beginning of this month, the Saigon population has held many

Saigon Students Oppose Forcible Conscription

Students in Saigon met on Sunday Nov. 24 to oppose forcible conscription of students by the puppet authorities to make up for the increasing battle losses, it is learned from Saigon reports.

The participants in the meeting approved a resolution calling on the puppet "defence department" to "amend the new general mobilization law" and urging draft deferment for

the students "who failed their final exams". The resolution also protested against the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique for occupying the Students' Union headquarters in Saigon earlier this month, the same sources said.

The puppet clique called in police to disperse the gathering and arrested three students, Tran Van Long, Nguyen Tuan Kiet and Nguyen Thanh Long. The first two were leading members of the "Students' Committee to Campaign for Draft Deferment" and the third, Acting-Chairman of the Faculty of Letters Students' Executive Board.

These fascist moves have been strongly protested by Saigon students who termed the arrests "a violation of university freedom", the sources added.